## INTRODUCTION

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The parties have expressed concern regarding the methodology employed by Abt Associates Inc. in projecting long-term chronic care bed needs for California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation patient-inmates. Questions have also arisen concerning the impact of a one-time prisoner release initiative relative to the long-term care bed needs and whether the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") applies to the target group of patientinmates to be housed in the long-term care facilities. To address these issues, the Receiver commissioned the reports discussed below.

## **SUMMARY OF REPORT FINDINGS**

Receiver Clark Kelso files herewith four reports. Because of the relevance of these reports to the other California health care class action case, these reports are filed concurrently with the Armstrong, Coleman, and Perez courts. The four reports are as follows:

- 1) Exhibit 1: A January 16, 2009 report entitled "Independent Review of Abt Associates Inc. Needs Assessment Report" prepared by Steven Raphael, Ph.D.; Professor of Public Policy; Goldman School of Public Policy; University of California, Berkeley. Professor Raphael finds that "the sampling strategy employed by Abt is certainly sensible" and "the methods employed in the Abt study are certainly sound and, given the practical constraints on the research estimate, represent a sensible set of compromises." Professor Raphael also finds that the early release of 20,000 inmates will have an immaterial impact on the Receiver's long-term care needs. "Absent fundamental change in sentencing policy, the impact of this release on the overall prison population will be quickly undone. In light of this fact, I believe it would be a mistake to reduce estimated future needs based on a proposed one-time early release."
- 2) Exhibit 2: A January 5, 2009 Abt Analysis Brief entitled "Update to the California Prison Long-term Care Needs Assessment: Impact of Prison Population Reductions." The Abt Analysis Brief indicates that a one-time prisoner release of 50,000 inmates may reduce the Receiver's long-term care bed needs by 940; however, given the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's current recidivism rate, over time this temporary reduction of long-term care bed needs will be reduced to approximately 500.

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- 3) <u>Exhibit 3</u>: A December 9, 2008 Abt Analysis Brief entitled "Functional Impairment and the Need for Long-term Care in California Prisons". This Abt Analysis Brief finds that 99 percent of the target population for the Receiver's long-term care facilities (10,000 bed) have significant medical and/or mental health functional impairment.
- Exhibit 4: A January 5, 2009 Memorandum from Hooper, Lundy & Bookman, Inc. entitled "Evaluation of Proposed Medical and Mental Health Beds under the Americans with Disabilities Act." This memorandum opines that 99 percent of the medical patients targeted for placement in the Receiver's long-term care facilities would qualify as disabled under the ADA. It further opines that all patients with mental health problems who require Enhanced Outpatient Program ("EOP") level of care and intermediate inpatient care would qualify as disabled under the ADA.

Dated: February 3, 2009

**FUTTERMAN & DUPREE LLP** 

By: /s/ Martin H. Dodd

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